

COLONIST
WANT
ADS...
GENT
WORD
ISSUE.

The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 30

VICTORIA B. C. THURSDAY JANUARY 11 1900

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The Cuthbert-Browne Co. Ltd.
37 and 39 Langley St., opp. Law Courts,
—ON—

Wednesday Jan. 17
at 11 a.m.,

IMPORTANT

Auction Sale
WELL KEPT

FURNITURE,
Elegant Piano,
Bed and Table Linen,
Cutlery,
Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Please note that owing to the large number of lots, this sale will commence at 11 a.m. Full particulars Sunday Morning's Colonist.

ON AN EARLY DATE

Desirable Furniture and Effects
Particulars later.

ON AN EARLY DATE

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Victoria Real Estate.

We are prepared to furnish houses with new furniture by contract at 30 per cent below the usual prices, from cellar to attic, complete or partial, but houses furniture, complete as they are, without publicity or delay, for spot cash.

We are prepared to conduct auction sales on the short notice, we will lend required dollars to loan for clients on chattel mortgage.

THE CUTHERBERT, BROWNE CO., LTD.
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Something Good
In Razor Straps.

We have the best, and show you how to use and keep them in order. Try our fine Sheffield Razors, Pruning and Budding Knives, Shears etc.

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WANTED
A good reliable horse for delivery.
Apply at
Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd
Tel. 418. City Market.

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MALT NUTRINE

(A Non-Intoxicant)

The Best Tonic in the World.

Sold by leading grocers and druggists.

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A Fac-Simile

of the Brand of
Cigarettes that are

Better
Than
The Best

MANUFACTURED BY
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QUEBEC.

FINE WALL PAPERS.

To make room for NEW STOCK we are selling a number of small lots of FINE WALL PAPERS at greatly reduced prices.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT STREET

ELECTRIC MOTORS,

From 1 horse-power up

DYNAMOS for Electric Lighting
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Canadian General Electric Comp'y

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WRITE FOR PRICES Vancouver, B. C.

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In all B. C. mines. For quotations call at our office. List your stocks with us.

We recommend Payne as a good investment at present price.

HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS.

For sale in all parts of the city. We have one of the best lists of houses and lots for sale in the city. Call and examine our list before buying elsewhere.

FARMS AND FARMING LANDS.

For sale in all parts of the province.

MONEY TO LOAN,

On Victoria Real Estate by the Yorkshire Guarantees & Securities Corporation, and The Dominion Permanent Loan Co.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Agents for The Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., The Athas Assurance Co., The Alliance Assurance Co.

AMERICAN GRAND PIANO, a good-toned instrument. B. W. UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS, Rocker, Rockwood Chair, upholstered, Green, plush, Oak Platform Rocker, Single Lounge, Settee, Caned-seated Chairs, B. B. Chairs, Dining Table, Kitchen Tables, Antique Oak Bed, Room Suites, Oak Bed, Bed with middle G. S. Suite, Large Brass Instrument, Woven Wire, Spring Edge and Top Mattresses, Camp Bed, Green Rep Curtains, Lace Curtains, Blanked, Bed Linens, Bedding, Linen, Lamp, Grocery, Sets, Alarm, Money Box, Water Sewing Machine, Wardrobe, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Matting, Cooking Utensils, Air-tight Safe, Personal Effects, including, G-year-old Pony, good Express Wagon Harness, etc.

A. W. MORE & Co., 86 Government Street.

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AGENTS FOR

THE EQUITABLE SAVINGS, LOAN & BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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House and Lots for Sale.

Deeds and Interests Collected.

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To the Electors of the North Ward!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am a candidate for election to the office of Alderman for the North Ward. If elected I will first matters to which I intend to turn my attention are safe buildings and good roads. We can do this by the present condition of both roads and bridges in Victoria more than any other shortcoming retards her progress. Polling takes place at the City Market to-day.

J. GERHARD TIARKS.

Smoothed By Diplomacy.

Germany Assured of Compensation if Innocent Vessels Are Seized.

American Flour Released on Proof That Not Destined for Enemy.

Boer Freedom of Delagoa Bay Mine Tax Touches Continental Purse.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—The German and French holders of Transvaal gold shares have decided to co-operate in resisting the reported gold mine tax of 30 per cent. on the output. This decision was reached to-day.

LIKE A GERMAN PORT.

London, Jan. 11.—The Times in a special article dealing with the Delagoa Bay question expresses the opinion that the endeavor of the Boers to overrun Natal lends confirmation to assertions made before the war by prominent Boers that they would seize Durban as a port. The article proceeds to point out that by the through rate system, especially favorable to the Transvaal shipments over the Delagoa Transvaal railway, German ship owners have been able to secure traffic with little risk of examination at Continental ports or at Delagoa Bay. The article concludes by again urging the government to endeavor to secure a more strict examination.

THE GERMAN SEIZURES.

London, Jan. 10.—Great Britain's formal written answer to Germany's formal protest has not yet been received, but another oral declaration by Lord Salisbury to Count Von Hatzfeld, German ambassador in London, has been telegraphed to Berlin, showing that Great Britain admits her obligation to pay damages for seizing vessels not carrying contraband.

It is admitted by the foreign office that the arrears caused by the British flag of Prince Henry of Prussia, may be sent to Delagoa Bay together with the gunboat Habicht.

The examination of the cargo of the Bundesdruck, the foreign office has been informed—is still in progress.

AMERICA FLOUR RELEASED.

London, Jan. 10.—American flour seized at Delagoa Bay has been released. Ambassador Choate had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury this afternoon and received a verbal reply to representations of the Washington government. The British note on the subject was sent later to the United States embassy and the gist of it was cabled to Washington. In brief, foodstuffs are not considered contraband or war, unless intended for the enemy.

The foreign office only arrived at this decision today and it was not until after Mr. Choate's interview had ended that he could determine the position clearly drawn up. Several of the government's advisers wanted to make a regulation regarding canned goods, but this was decided to be impracticable. The decision to make flour and grain in transit to the enemy contraband, is evidently hedged in by many difficulties of execution. But the foreign office believes that investigation will generally determine whether the grain is really meant for consumption at Lorenzo Marques or in the Transvaal.

Mr. Choate cabled Lord Salisbury's note to the state department at Washington to-night and Col. Hay is expected to reply accepting the terms. The latter was not taken by Mr. Choate as he had first to receive authority from the state department to do so.

CRITICS OF THE WAR.

Mr. Balfour Makes Further Statements in Reply—Sir Charles Dilke and the Yeomanry.

London, Jan. 10.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, at a luncheon to-day repudiated the accusation that he was "thick and thin supporter of the war office." It was impossible, in a great war, he said, to carry out everything as can be done. It was not true that the British guns were inferior to the enemy's. He did not claim that the army system was bad, but critics ought not to ignore the extraordinary military problems of the present war. For the first time in the history of the world the country had to meet an enemy entirely mounted, but if Great Britain had entered into the war with a vast number of mounted soldiers, it would have been long before it could have been concluded. It was ridiculous to charge the war office with want of prudence, and he was sure justice would be done in due time to the administrative system of the army.

Sir Charles Dilke, speaking at Cinderford to-night, declared that he was prepared to ask in the House of Commons whether the government had taken sufficient steps with regard to the facts of the military situation known at the time.

"The language Lord Salisbury employed in parliament," he continued, "constituted an unnecessary offence—the very thing which Mr. Balfour said it was a government's first duty to abstain from in a mad war, probably. More than this, the government is responsible for the fact that at the outset of the war we were without guns enough for one army corps."

Sir Charles criticized the government's refusal of capable colonial troops qualified to ride and shoot and their acceptance instead of those 10,000 Imperial Yeomanry. Of the latter, he said it had been alleged that they were neither good horsemen nor good shots. In his own opinion, the Yeomanry, he said, probably rode well enough, but there was a very great doubt as to the shooting capabilities of a large percentage.

THE SUFFOLKS DISASTER.

Enemy Surprised Them With Volley at Thirty Paces, While Colonel Was Addressing Officers.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Jan. 8.—It is reported here officially with reference to the disaster to the first battalion of the Suffolk Regiment, that Lt.-Col. Watson marched the regiment in close column to the top of the hill at midnight. He assembled the officers and was addressing them just at daybreak when the enemy volleyed at a distance of thirty paces. The colonel, his adjutant and two other officers were killed.

The Suffolks, who had scarcely fired a shot, fled back to the pickets, about a thousand yards away, some of them shouting "Retire." About 150 however, remained, lost heavily and finally surrendered.

Our operations since have been unimportant. Several reconnaissances have been made, and show that the enemy is jealously guarding his communications to the north.

Free Staters

Jeer Allies.

Waited For Deadly Bayonets While Transvaalers Were In Flight.

Assault on Ladysmith Reluctantly Undertaken and Causing Open Quarrel.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard has the following dated Jan. 8 from its special correspondent at Frere Camp:

"I hear on good authority that President Kruger sent word to the Boer headquarters asking why Ladysmith had not been attacked, and that the reply was, 'We should lose too many men.'

"His answer to this excuse was the suggestion that the Free Staters might be put in the fore front. This suggestion was taken and the attack delivered.

"President Kruger's advice was so far good that the Free Staters behaved better than the Transvaalers have done. At all events they managed to seize a hill. Later in the day the Transvaalers retired before General White's counter-attacks amid the jeers of the Free Staters, who actually stuck to their position until they were bayonetted to death. After this affair it is almost certain that the allies will quarrel."

"A heavy gun mounted on Umbwana Hill has been firing since day-break. Evidently the siege of Ladysmith is still maintained."

"STUPID AND PERVERSE."

So the London Times Describes the Conduct of the War.

London, Jan. 11.—The Times in an editorial criticizing at length the government's conduct in the war alludes to the "stupid and perverse mistakes" that have been made, and demands that the "practice of the non-revelation of facts" be abandoned. It insists strongly upon knowing "the truth, and the whole truth about the situation," and finds fault with Mr. Balfour's defence, piecemeal.

HUGH JOHN IN CONTROL.

New Manitoba Ministry Sworn in—Only Three Salaried Members for the Present.

Winnipeg, Jan. 10.—(Special)—Manitoba's new cabinet was sworn in to-day by Lieut.-Governor Patterson as follows:

Premier and attorney-general—Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, Winnipeg.

Provincial treasurer and minister of agriculture—Hon. John A. Davidson, Nelson.

Provincial secretary and minister of public works—Hon. D. H. McFadden, Emerson.

Without portfolio—James Johnston, Boisbriand, and Hon. Colin H. Campbell, Winnipeg.

The first three named will have to go back to their constituents for re-election. The election of Mr. Innis for Beautiful Plains being protested, it is confidently expected that he will be unseated, in which event Mr. Davidson, recently defeated, will again be a candidate in that constituency.

Arraigned By Mr. Martin.

Ex-Attorney General Exposes the Pitiful Position of Provincial Ministry.

While No Voice Responds to His Call For a Champion of the Premier.

Yesterday's proceedings of the local legislature were notable in marked degree, not by reason of any special variety or direct importance of the issues before the house, but from the fact that Mr. Joseph Martin took this occasion to define and justify his position in antagonism to the government of which he had been so recently a member. He laid claim to be acting in accordance with the expressed wishes of his constituents, and declared that he had in no single instance gone back upon any principle or item of policy he had advocated while in opposition to the Turner government. He still claimed to be the champion of the people's interests, and made it plain that he had common cause with the opposition only in the desire to turn the government out—his interest with the opposition commencing only from the time of his learning of Hon. Mr. Cotton's recent and unsuccessful endeavor to secure a coalition. He next dissected the speech from the throne, giving special attention to the proposal to grant a cash subsidy for the C. P. R. in the place of the Columbia & Western land grant; and opposing the partial redistribution proposal, to give a member to the Boundary Creek country—closed with a cutting arrangement of the government for not promptly resisting the disallowance of provincial labor legislation, and declaring himself the advocate of an immediate and general redistribution followed by an appeal to the country. It was 5:45 when Mr. Martin closed his address, and the adjournment of the debate until Friday was then ordered. Mr. Ralph Smith of South Nanaimo to have the floor at the resumption.

Prayers having been read by Rev. Mr. Clay, the business of the session opened with the reading and reception of petitions for the incorporation of the Western Telephone and Telegraph Co. of Grand Forks, the establishment of the Diocese of Kootenay, the incorporation of the Rock Island and Salmon River railway, and the incorporation of a company seeking to build and operate a line of railway between Horseshoe bay and Alberni.

PRIVILEGE.

Prior to the order for the debate on the speech from the throne being called, Mr. Turner rose to correct a portion of a newspaper report of his speech of Tuesday afternoon. It was in respect to the Nova Scotia loan and what he had said that he believed the prices offered ranged 90 to 105, the average being 97, although the member for Vancouver (Mr. Tisdall) had said 95.10 in replying to His Honor's speech. Mr. Tisdall—295 lbs. 5d.

Mr. Turner accepted the detail figures. He merely mentioned the matter in order that it might be set right. He had said he thought that it was nearer 97.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The debate was then renewed upon Mr. Turner's want of confidence amendment to the reply to His Honor's speech.

MR. SEMINIS was the first speaker. He prefaced his more important observations with a graceful compliment to the mover and the seconder of the reply, and also to the leader of the opposition, who, he was prepared to admit, had never made a more eloquent, forceful and admirable address to the house—although, of course, he could not endorse many of the gentleman's arguments and conclusions. As for the speech and Mr. Turner's criticism of it, he was pleased to see that for once it had not been said that it contained nothing, and mover and seconder were not committed upon the unhappy task of having to apologize for a meagre sessional bill-of-fare. Passing to Mr. Turner's criticism of His Honor's speech, he would leave the matters of financial policy to the minister who had made this department his particular care, dealing with the other portions of the opposition leader's remarks. That gentleman had revived an old stock cry of his party to the effect that when the loan of 1895 was floated, Mr. Turner going to London to assist in the flotation, articles defamatory to British Columbia had been published and in consequence of this defamatory of provincial credit many thousand dollars had been lost to the country. He denied that any members of the then opposition—now the government party—had had ought to do with these so-called defamatory publications, and he asserted that the leader and members of the opposition of to-day were well aware of this fact while endeavoring to give the public a contrary impression. No member of the house had had anything to do with the articles in question. The author of the letters was a farmer residing on one of the islands of the Gulf of Georgia and in no way identified with political or public life. At the same time it should not be forgotten that both the then finance minister and the agent-general were then in London, and surely should have been able in their official capacities to offset the disadvantage to the country's credit wrought by the letters of this humble individual. That they had been unable to do so was not a very eloquent testimonial to their ability. Mr. Turner had denied that the present government had done anything to facilitate the progress and development of the province, and had contrasted the large expenditures of 1898—"enormous" the leader of the opposition had very aptly termed them—with the meagre apportionments of money for the public service contained in the votes of the present government. His explanation was that the appropriations of 1898 were excessive, and designed to influence the votes of the electorate in retaining power for the Turner government. It was election year, and therefore, in accordance with the policy of the late administration, a year of enormous expenditures. In this connection he looked upon it as a significant evidence of the unimpeachable integrity of the people that they had refused to be purchased, with their own money. But when the opposition acceded to power it was found that the great portion of the appropriations had already been spent—the votes had been

taken stock of provincial conditions. Then it was found that in many of the districts the moneys provided had been already expended. These enormous appropriations, for the purpose of enabling the government then in power to retain office, had virtually exhausted the resources at command, the new government on coming in, finding a heavy overdraft at the bank and the finances of the country in so unfavorable condition that small appropriations and small expenditures last year had been imperative. These should not, however, be taken as indicative of the wishes and intentions of the government in providing for the needs of the country. Some indication of the nature of the government's policy was afforded by the paragraph in the speech dealing with the opening up of the Omineca country, and the projected railway through the Kitimat valley, indicating the necessity of larger expenditures this year than the government had been able to arrange for or carry out last year, in view of the extravagance of their predecessors. He thought an estimate could be made of the value of the opposition leader's criticism when he made one of his chief points of attack upon the fact that the government had cut down the trees in front of the parliament buildings, converting the barren wilderness existing on the change of government into the present beautiful lawns—that which he (Hon. Mr. Semlin) thought nothing could be handsomer or more suitable. He took great credit to the government for the present condition and appearance of the government grounds and held that there was now very little in connection therewith that could be improved upon. Passing next to the attack of the opposition leader in consequence of the government having arranged no representative provincial exhibit of minerals for the exhibition of minerals held at Earls Court, London, that honorable gentleman had said that he regarded representation at this exhibition of more value and importance to British Columbia than adequate representation of our minerals at the Paris exposition—

Mr. Turner—Yes; ten times as valuable.

The Premier could not agree with this conclusion as he predicted ten times as many—and mining men too—would see the British Columbia mineral exhibit at Paris than would have attended the Earl's Court exhibition, which he had been given to understand had been largely promoted by private speculators in space for their own advantage, as he elaborated the importance of the Paris exhibit, and depreciated the results from an exhibit in the Earl's Court collection.

Next taking up the question of agriculture, Hon. Mr. Semlin denied that it had been in any way neglected, although not mentioned in the speech; and passing to the matter of the Athabasca tangle, the President of the Council and the mover of the bill of the Athabasca tangle, whose leader now claimed that no commissioner would have been required had they continued in office. The Premier held that there would have been no delay in the appointment of the commissioner or in the commissioner reaching the scene of the title disputes; and he also affirmed that all disputes had been quickly determined and with justice and satisfaction to all concerned.

Regarding the Agent-General's office, he interpreted the feelings of the province as against the employment of a highly paid representative of the province in London or a continuation of the old conditions. Mr. Turner had said the vote should be \$10,000 per annum—that this was not too much for such an agency. He thought the people had shown very clearly that they regarded even \$2,500 as too much. He recalled that when this office was first established the argument had been put forward that the agent-general would be very useful in promoting the flotation of provincial loans, dispensing with the necessity for the presence of the finance minister in London, yet so soon as a loan was offered the late finance minister had found it essential to go to England in connection with the material expense of the taxpayers. The office under the Turner administration had therefore proved a distinct failure in this very important particular, the loan floated by the present government being indeed the first that had been negotiated without the presence of the finance minister in his coal cellars, and the coal miners, he was of opinion that he was quite correct in saying that the C. P. R. was as great an opponent of organized labor—a more bitter opponent to than any other person or capitalist institution in Canada. That corporation had had more strikes among its employees than any other on this continent. The last had been in Winnipeg when the company had absolutely declined to deal with the men as members of a union. Had Mr. Dunsmuir in his coal cellars, and the coal miners, he was of opinion that he was quite correct in saying that the C. P. R. was as great an opponent of organized labor—a more bitter opponent to than any other person or capitalist institution in Canada. 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That corporation had had more strikes among its employees than any other on this continent. The last had been in Winnipeg when the company had absolutely declined to deal with the men as members of a union. Had Mr. Dunsmuir in his coal cell

Arraigned By Mr. Martin.

(Continued from Second Page.)

now occupying the treasury benches. He had been sent to the house with freedom to oppose any government led by Hon. Mr. Semlin.

He positively denied Hon. Mr. Semlin's statement that he had ever resigned his place in the government. He had been asked to resign and refused, asking for a conference of the party. Such a conference had been held and he had been practically expelled. The impending fate of the government, therefore arose not through fault of his but of the gentlemen opposite.

The extremities of the government were largely and indeed altogether due to the Premier's action in requesting his resignation. The only course now open to the government to pursue with honor was to appeal to the country as they should have done when first called upon, in order to gain a distinct and certain endorsement of the people.

Reverting again to the matter of his own dismissal—it had followed a request for his resignation practically without explanation. As the member for South Nanaimo had put the matter, if Mr. S. M. Robins of the New Vancouver Coal Company had undertaken to dismiss one of his miners in similar manner it not have been thus dismissed without a chance to defend himself.

Mr. Smith, correcting explained that what he had said was that a minor would have been dismissed without a chance to defend himself.

Mr. Martin contented that this was virtually the same thing. The reason that had been presented coupled with the request for his resignation were utterly absurd and insufficient—a proposition with which Mr. Smith expressed himself satisfied.

"I challenge anyone opposite" said Mr. Martin to rise in his place and say that he did not regard the reasons given for asking for my resignation as utterly absurd and insufficient"—resuming his seat while waiting for a reply.

None came.

Then Mr. Martin continued to elucidate the real reasons, not the stated ones for his election. He traced the history of the Deadman's Island negotiations in outline until the point was reached where it was proposed to refer the issue to a party caucus, he being prepared to give way if a majority in the caucus of the government supporters went against him.

Not so the finance minister who declared that he would never give in, and ultimately induced the premier to call for his resignation, putting forward as an excuse these other and altogether fictitious grounds.

With this explanation of his own position, Mr. Martin turned to the speech itself. It was certainly a long one—yet what was there really in it? There certainly was nothing in the lines of last session's legislation or of the radical legislation that the people of the province were anxious for and looked to the present government party to give them in redemption of their promises. What matter of real public interest or concern was there foreshadowed? There were to be amendments to the School Act—it might be assumed in the absence of any more definite information that the mere fact that amendments were contemplated that there was nothing very serious in this. The Coal Mines Regulation Act was to be amended too—it was not, however, suggested that there was contemplated the establishment of any new principle in this regard. There was to be an amendment to the Liquor License Act, and provision made for the appointment of official log scalers. These were four little things—the four little things that the government considered the country in need of at the present time.

There was, however, one other very important matter in the speech—nothing less than a proposal to buy back from the C.P.R. some two million acres of land that had been given for the construction of the Columbia & Western railway. This was a subject that would require very careful consideration by the legislature before it could be agreed to. He was prepared to endorse the statement of the leader of the opposition (who seemed to have somewhat changed his principles in this regard) that a cash subsidy towards railway construction was better than land grants, a form of assistance that had been none too strongly condemned by the member for Rossland on Tuesday—yet personally he was opposed to both principles. He believed fully in the government ownership and operation of the railways.

Lands subsidies having been given to secure railway construction in the past, why, however, should there be no favors shown to the C.P.R. in this isolated instance? If it was in the interest of the public of British Columbia that the Columbia & Western railway grant of land should be bought back, why should not the Nelson and Fort Sheppard grant be purchased too—and the Columbia & Kootenay Co.'s grant—or the grant to the E. & N. railway? Such transactions must, to be sound, be based upon a general and a defensible principle and in dealing with the case now to be submitted to them, the house should see to it that no more than actual value was secured if the purchase were carried through. The house should never consent to buying back the land at a dollar more than its actual value; and in this connection he hoped that the government would be able to produce conclusive evidence of the value for the guidance of the members. This particular grant was in a very mountainous country—the land by agreement had been open to purchase pre-emption for a stated period, and it was practically certain that every acre that was of any value had been taken up. Personally he believed that all the grant in question was valuable only by reason of the minerals, and as these did not in event pass to the railway company they formed no element of consideration in the matter. The land could only be considered in relation to its value for agricultural or timbering purposes, and it was certainly a debatable question whether or not timber limits should be bought back by the province to be given over to the miners, who were in a very different position from that of the settlers.

There was another view to be taken of this matter, too. In his opinion the Columbia & Western were entitled only to a grant for a small portion of their road extending from Trail to Rossland—this being the portion of the road that had been built under the Provincial Aid Act, and the provisions of the general Railway Act of the province. The original grant had been made under this act, which could not be too highly commended as going far towards safeguarding the rights and interests of the province in railway building. But all the rest of the road had been built under Dominion incorporation and assistance, setting aside the securities provided by the provincial Railway Act, and thereby reflecting the province of the obligations entailed by contracts entered into under the governing terms of that act. The such action should be forced on the



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HOT SPRINGS

case of Madden vs. Nelson & Fort Shepard Railway Company might be referred showing that so soon as a company secured incorporation at Ottawa it ceased to be subject to provincial legislation, control or influence.

The land grant to the Columbia & Western was, he maintained, contingent upon that road remaining subject to the laws of the province, and as soon as they went to Ottawa they put themselves beyond the pale of the province—and thus incidentally forfeited all rights to the provincial statutes to any subsidy.

Therefore, instead of being entitled to two and a half million acres this company was only entitled to a quarter of a million acres. The Columbia & Western took Dominion incorporation in 1888, and therefore, he maintained, passed out of consideration in connection with the provincial subsidy originally granted to it. He had explained this matter to the government before he left office, and he therefore proposed now to do as he had intended, then—oppose the contemplated giving of the provincial lands to the C.P.R.

In all its history the C.P.R. had enjoyed the advantage of excellent direction. There was no doubt but that all its interests would be well looked after; and it was therefore the duty of the legislature and government of British Columbia on the other hand, to see that the province might as well abandon legislation altogether if they were not to be permitted to consider such matters as dealt with in these Labor Protection acts—acts for the protection of the people of British Columbia, who were certainly entitled to some care at the hands of their own government. Yet this government, elected by the people, thought that they might come down to the house utterly ignoring the rejection of their labor legislation. Once before in his political career he had found himself championing a provincial cause of right and justice against the Dominion. He was at that time a member of Manitoba, the issue was with respect to railway privileges. Manitoba was weak in numerical strength in the Dominion houses and could do nothing there. But Manitobans had united for the common cause and so aroused the interest and sympathy of all Canada in their cause, that the Conservative government of that day had come to time and granted justice. He was just as prepared to give battle to the Liberal government of this day on this issue of labor legislation that should and must prevail. All Canada should be interested in the case, and with Canada aroused, British Columbia would be able to overrule the influence even of the C.P.R., which was the real force behind the scenes that was responsible for the non-exemption of Premier Laurier's promise to grant the legislation desired by British Columbia, increasing the head tax to \$500.

He noted that the agent of the C.P.R. had paid a thousand dollars, he understood that the government, since he had left, had handed over to the C.P.R. the immensely rich coal lands of the Crow's Nest Pass—coal properties so valuable that he had been assured their operation would well have carried on the business of the country without one single dollar of taxation. He was surprised, indeed, that after securing so authoritative an opinion the government should have taken this course so imminent to the interests of the province, without submission of the matter at issue to determination by the courts. Of course, there should be no repudiation of provincial contracts or agreements—they could not be—but the exact rights of the province should be settled by the courts before provincial lands or provincial moneys were given where there was no just claim. In the present case it would appear from the wording of this paragraph of His Honor's speech that the government was prepared to recognize that the company had no right, yet as a matter of favor were ready to give them cash for land to which they had neither right nor title.

Another most extraordinary proposition was that with the reference to the making of a constituency for a member from Boundary Creek. With the acceptance of the principle here involved, any government might easily be enabled to continue in office perpetually. What did it mean? Why finding themselves, as the present government did, with the honorable Premier and chairman of the finance committee, that he should take his place in the lands and works office, but as the new loan was just about that time being presented, that he should remain Finance Minister until this had been disposed of, when the finance department would be taken over by the Minister of Mines. He wanted to know, and so did the other members of the house, why the course decided upon had not been followed?

In closing, Mr. Martin again asserted that he stood as the champion of the people against the absorption of their assets by the C.P.R. or anyone else—that he stood for the enforcement and maintenance of such laws as had been passed by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, and if possible to introduce and, if possible, pass a proper redistribution bill, and appeal to the country. The Lieutenant-Governor could not have refused dissolution on that ground, whether the government should have succeeded (which is most probable) in passing the measure, or been defeated in the attempt, and in either event, the government would have been sustained by the country."

The suggestions he (Mr. Martin) heartily endorsed. He would say that it was the wish practically of the whole country that there should be a general and equitable redistribution bill—followed by a general election. Even the second of the reply had admitted this fact, while excusing the accomplishment of redistribution, piecemeal. If the government would bring down a general redistribution measure in any way approximating his idea of what such a measure should be they would find him ready to support it through and through.

The Paris Steele says: The British follow the policy of the open door, and do not try to reserve the colonies exclusively for themselves. In the Transvaal affair they are defending international interests.

government by its supporters and friends—there could be no fair and legitimate objection to it.

Passing next to the matter of the Torrens system of land registration, adopted at the last session of the legislature. The act in this respect had given a provision to the effect that it should not be operative until called into force and effected by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. It had not been made law—and he would ask the government why? He proposed that if the other legislation of last session had included similar provisions for enforcement by proclamation, none of the other measures then passed would have been brought into effect. That was his opinion of the government now at the helm.

Virtually this was all that there was in the speech to comment upon. There was much, however, that should have been in, and was not. Of these matters, in view of the prospect of a necessary general election at a very early date, he would say nothing at present, except on one head. He noticed that although the Dominion government had disallowed the very important acts of the province for the protection of the people of this province from the flood of Chinese and Japanese labor, the subject so fraught with vital importance to the people of British Columbia was not deemed worthy even of passing reference in His Honor's speech. Had he and his way the disallowance of the legislation would have been immediately followed by an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of at once re-enacting the law, attention thus being directed to the case, and the people of all Canada rallied to the support of British Columbia in a just and righteous cause. Although he was himself a Liberal, and this disallowance he could not but condemn it in severest terms. The province might as well abandon legislation altogether if they were not to be permitted to consider such matters as dealt with in these Labor Protection acts—acts for the protection of the people of British Columbia, who were certainly entitled to some care at the hands of their own government. Yet this government, elected by the people, thought that they might come down to the house utterly ignoring the rejection of their labor legislation. Once before in his political career he had found himself championing a provincial cause of right and justice against the Dominion. He was at that time a member of Manitoba, the issue was with respect to railway privileges. Manitoba was weak in numerical strength in the Dominion houses and could do nothing there. But Manitobans had united for the common cause and so aroused the interest and sympathy of all Canada in their cause, that the Conservative government of that day had come to time and granted justice. He was just as prepared to give battle to the Liberal government of this day on this issue of labor legislation that should and must prevail. All Canada should be interested in the case, and with Canada aroused, British Columbia would be able to overrule the influence even of the C.P.R., which was the real force behind the scenes that was responsible for the non-exemption of Premier Laurier's promise to grant the legislation desired by British Columbia, increasing the head tax to \$500.

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WILSON & SENKLER, Solicitors for the Applicants.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a line of railway from Victoria, British Columbia, to the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or to the south end of Vancouver Island or near the southern end of Vancouver Island to Hardy Bay or some other suitable point at or near the northern end of the said Island, with power to extend the said line to the coast of the Province of British Columbia, and to connect with the said line of railway from the coast of the said Island, with power to extend the said line to the coast of the Province of Alberta, Northwest Territories, with power to extend the said railway from Kitimat Arm aforesaid in a southwesterly direction through the District of Hazelton, and thence westward to a point at or near Hartley Bay, in the said Coast District, with power to construct, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary bridges, railways and ferries, and other works and structures in connection therewith, and to construct, own, acquire, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, to operate, to construct, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the routes of said railway and its branches or in connection therewith, and to transact messages for commercial purposes and to collect tolls therefor, and to generate electricity and supply light, heat and power, and to acquire or receive from any government corporation or person or persons or individuals, or other assistance in aid of the construction of the company's undertaking, and to connect with and enter into traffic or other arrangements with any way, or other companies, and such other rights, powers or privileges as may be necessary to carry out the object of the company.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., October 12, 1899.

FRANK HIGGINS, Agent for the Applicants.

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LANGLEY, B.C., General Agents.

Now being thoroughly overhauled and additional accommodations added will sail for Nome from Victoria, April 15, 1899.

N. B.—Placer property purchased now will not require to be REPRESENTED OR OTHERWISE LOOKED AFTER UNTIL JULY 1st, 1899.

For rates, pamphlets or other information, address,

J. W. GABRY, General Agent, Portland, Ore.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

MARTIN VS. SEMLIN.

Mr. Joseph Martin's arraignment of C. P. N. Co. receive their proportion of his fare and sell the passenger—a breakfast, will that not be a benefit to the company and an indirect benefit to Victoria? "A. B." also suggests that S:30 or 9 o'clock a.m. be the starting hour from Victoria and a return hour of 7 p.m. This would not give any further time in Vancouver and would simply enable "A. B." to partake of his breakfast at home and pay for his dinner on the steamer. There has been considerable unnecessary criticism of the C. P. N. Co.'s methods in connection with this Vancouver service, and if continued the C. P. R. may step in and give the night freight boat and the fast daylight service. The C. P. N. Co. could not be expected to do this with an inevitable loss as a result. Should, however, the C. P. R. take over the service, Victorians will find that there will be a serious loss to the business of the retailers here, for the home and purchasing port of the steamers would naturally be in Vancouver. There is a good old adage to let sleeping dogs lie, even if you are curious to see what would result if you waked one up.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A great deal of interest is being taken in the elections to be held to-day. The city newspapers have taken very little part in the discussion, there apparently being no special issue of a municipal character. There is a somewhat broad distinction between the position taken by Messrs. Redfern and Hayward in regard to the movement of the transportation facilities of the city, which of itself makes an issue that might very properly have been discussed in the press and at public meetings. The somewhat late date at which Mr. Hayward published his address to the citizens and the still later date at which Mr. Redfern's appeared rendered this impossible. The very great difference of opinion between these rival candidates can hardly fail to have impressed itself upon the citizens. Mr. Hayward pledges to advance as far as he legitimately can the improvement of the city in all possible directions, while Mr. Redfern confines himself to a special line of communication. We think in the interests of the city of Victoria it is highly desirable that the result of today's election shall be a demonstration that the people of Victoria are in earnest in this great matter. The verdict of the people to-day may influence the future of the city for a long time to come.

THE EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION.

Mr. Turner did not too strongly condemn the omission of the government to provide for the representation of the province at the Earl's Court mining exhibition. The Colonist directed attention to the matter some time ago, but to no purpose, the government had made up its mind not to participate in that exhibition, reserving its whole effort for the Paris exhibition. In 1899 Mr. Turner was subjected in London to the grossest possible attacks from the opposition in this province. In 1899 the opposition refrained from doing or saying anything to embarrass Mr. Cotton's flotation. Yet we see how badly he did, and to what a low condition he and his colleagues have brought the province.

THE LATE LOAN.

Mr. Turner's presentation of the facts regarding the late provincial loan was a powerful indictment of the government. It was calculated to impress thoughtful business men. Briefly the history of our inscribed stock is that the first issue found little or no favor at the hands of the public, British Columbia being in 1891, hardly known outside of the provincial offices, and it was necessary to have the loan underwritten. The underwriting of a loan means that certain financial houses agree to take it up and supply the money, trusting to their ability to dispose of the stock to their clients. It is always necessary to pay a premium to the underwriters so that they may have a little margin to come and go on in case the disposal of the stock proves more difficult than expected. The loan of 1891 was taken by underwriters at 86. The loan of 1895 was taken to a very considerable extent by the public at 95, thus showing that the province had acquired a financial standing in the minds of the British people. Here we have in the space of these four years these two very gratifying changes. First, an advance in the value of our stock from 86 to 95, and second, an established standing before the investing public—changes which must unquestionably reflect great credit upon the gentlemen administering the government at that time.

The progress of the province under the late government was such that when the present administration came in our stock was worth 104 on the market. The price continued to keep up until after the last session, when the policy of re-pudiation and interference with business interests, which marked that occasion, became crystallized into statutes. Then our stock declined. When Mr. Cotton placed his last loan, although he boasted in advance that he intended to introduce a new system, he found himself compelled to resort to the same people that Mr. Turner dealt with, namely, Woolstenhulme & Beeton; Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co., and the Bank of British Columbia. This loan was offered to the public at 96, and yet less than five per cent of it was bid for, although our stock had been quoted a few days before at from 97 to 99. Thus, so far as the investing public was concerned, the province was back in 1890 where it was in 1891.

THE DAYLIGHT SERVICE.

A correspondent, "A. B.", in another column criticizes the changed service to Vancouver, to be inaugurated on the 15th February. This "daylight service," he contends, will be both inconvenient and costly to Victorians having business in Vancouver, requiring them to spend an additional day there. "A. B." is quite correct in this; but the daylight service was insisted upon so strenuously by citizens of Victoria that the C. P. R. in turn insisted that it be given them. Now that it is arranged for, here is a protest against its operation, and there will likely be many more before and after the service is begun. The service as at present rendered is an excellent one for Victoria business men, for it permits them to transact business in Vancouver and return the same day. The new service will be of more benefit to Vancouver for it will necessitate the payment by all Victorians of one day's hotel fare, and the loss of a day's time. But this is the service that was demanded—and it looks as if some people did not know what they wanted, or at any rate had not considered the result. "A. B." claims that the new service is being made to suit the plans of the C. P. R. We believe if Mr. Shaughnessy was questioned on this point that he would reply that the change was being made to meet what was understood to be the desire of Victoria, and that had not been for the agitation in Victoria for such service the C. P. N. Co. would not have been requested to supply it. It is more important to the C. P. R. to give Victoria the connection they asked for than to the C. P. N. Co., for the amount received by the latter on through passenger and freight business is a very small percentage of the rates charged. If there will be a detriment to Victoria in the changed schedule, they can only have themselves to blame for it. "A. B." is anxious to know how through passengers from the Sound will benefit Victoria, their stay being limited to an hour or two. At present there are no passengers coming this way, and if the

It may be claimed that this reception of our loan was due to some exceptional condition of the London money market, but this argument will not hold good, for the Nova Scotia loan, issued at the same time, met with a very different reception. The Nova Scotia loan was largely bid for by the public, being subscribed for almost twice over, the bids ranging from 95 to 100. Thus it is seen that the investing public of Great Britain had confidence in Nova Scotia in 1890 although they had withdrawn that confidence from British Columbia. Commenting upon this loan Mr. Turner said: "The prices offered ranged from 95 to 100; he believed an average of 97, although the mover of the address said 95½." That Mr. Turner is probably correct will appear from the following from the London Capitalist of July 15th last: "The tenders at the National Provincial Bank on Tuesday for the sum of £164,000 three per cent, stock by the government of Nova Scotia amounted to £303,000, at prices ranging from the minimum of 95 to £100. Tenders at the minimum will leave about 16 per cent, and above that in full. The largest tender was £50,000 at 97." But worse is to follow. In accepting as true the statement that the Nova Scotia averaged 95½ and British Columbia sold at 96, we have the quotation on December 31st of Nova Scotia 93 to 95 and British Columbia 91 to 93. That is, the price asked for Nova Scotia stock had only fallen one-half of one per cent, while that of British Columbia stock had fallen three per cent, while the price offered for our stock showed a fall of five per cent.

What is above stated is incontrovertible. It cannot be denied nor explained away. It tells more eloquently than anything else how the province has lost standing under the administration of the present government. The conditions in 1890 were vastly better than those of 1895 in the floating of a loan. In the last-mentioned year Mr. Turner had to go into the market with a falling revenue. In 1899 there was an expanding revenue, or one that was capable of great expansion under wise administration. In 1895 Mr. Turner was subjected in London to the grossest possible attacks from the opposition in this province. In 1899 the opposition refrained from doing or saying anything to embarrass Mr. Cotton's flotation. Yet we see how badly he did, and to what a low condition he and his colleagues have brought the province.

THE EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION.

Mr. Turner did not too strongly condemn the omission of the government to provide for the representation of the province at the Earl's Court mining exhibition. The Colonist directed attention to the matter some time ago, but to no purpose, the government had made up its mind not to participate in that exhibition, reserving its whole effort for the Paris exhibition. There can be no doubt in the minds of those who have given this subject their attention that a special mining exhibition is a better place to advertise the resources of the province than an exhibition of a general nature. This is not wholly a matter of opinion as Mr. Semlin seems to think. Doubtless he is quite sincere in that respect, but he does not know. Some few years ago certain special exhibitions were held in Great Britain. Among them were the forestry exhibition at Edinburgh, the fisheries exhibition at London, and the Indian and Colonial exhibitions, also in London. These special exhibitions were participated in by nearly all the provinces and colonies and it is a matter capable of demonstration that very large commercial benefits resulted from them.

THE LATE LOAN.

The reason of this is that at the special exhibitions the attendance is largely made up from persons who go there for the express purpose of acquiring information on the points to which the exhibits are directed. On the other hand, while at such great affairs as the World's Fair at Chicago and the coming Exposition Universelle at Paris the attendance will be vastly greater, it will be made up chiefly of sightseers, not of persons seeking information for business purposes. The attention of visitors to the great exhibitions will be distracted by countless attractions, while at special exhibitions nothing of this kind can occur.

In his reference to this matter yesterday, Mr. Semlin treated it as though the Earl's Court mining exhibition was a private affair got up by speculators for the purpose of making money. Doubtless Mr. Semlin thought this to be true, or he would not have stated it; but he is wholly wrong, the exhibition having been got up by the London Chamber of Commerce, a body whose influence and importance is such that even the British Columbia government might reasonably pay some attention to its invitation.

We do not wish to be understood as implying that the government has done wrongly in preparing a fine exhibition for Paris. This is an excellent thing to do, and we hope very great good will result from it.

THE LONDON OFFICE.

The London agency of British Columbia has been the subject of a great deal of discussion, and some very marked differences of opinion. The observations of Mr. Turner on this point in his speech upon the address were so much to the point that we reproduce them in full. A brief summary was given in yesterday's Colonist, because the demand upon our space made it impossible to give what he said in detail. We therefore quote from the report of his remarks as taken at the time. Mr. Turner said:

I think it was very prejudicial to British Columbia to virtually close the agency as had been done, especially as we see the colonies and other provinces now extending their offices in London

in order to attract the attention of the world. As to the position of the office, it was my opinion that Victoria street was not the right place, yet we see almost all the colonies have their offices in that street, including the important one of the Canadian Commissioner. It is true that the member for Cariboo (General Kinchant) stated in the house that Victoria street was not suitable, being a very quiet street with no business and no traffic except to the army and navy stores; but that gentleman was very greatly mistaken, as Victoria street is one of the busiest thoroughfares in London, the houses of parliament being at one end and one of the last London railway stations at the other. I said the office is closed for it is virtually a small town voted for, now being worse than useless. It was worse than useless to expand a patry £200 a year on it. There should be a thousand or two thousand pounds a year appropriated in order to keep up an office worthy of the province. The present occupant of the position of agent-general is, I believe, a first rate man, but he could do no good on the present lines.

It is certainly a matter of very great regret that at a time when all the colonies of the Empire are endeavoring to maintain attractive offices in public places, British Columbia has been relegated to a locality so obscure that most visitors have literally to call in the aid of a police officer to find it. What the province requires is a good office in a good place. We should suppose that the best place for such an office is in the neighborhood of the other offices of a similar character. The representative of the province is conceded on all sides to be very well adapted to the work assigned to him, and if he cannot accomplish much it is not his fault, but is due to the parsimony and short-sighted policy of the government, which appointed him.

Mr. Semlin endeavored to snap the dissolution whip over the heads of his supporters yesterday, but there was no snapper on it. Everyone knows that he has no right to speak authoritatively on this point.

If you hear a noise in the legislature when a minister is speaking, which by its resonant volume carries the imagination away to the banks of the Tugela, you must not suppose a cannonade is in progress. It is only Major-General Kinchant expressing his approval. The gallant General, not having a howitzer at command, employs the lid of his desk as a substitute.

Will Mr. Cotton accept Mr. Joseph Martin's challenge and resign his seat in Vancouver and try conclusions with him there? Or will Dr. McKechnie do it in Nanaimo City, or Mr. Smith in South Nanaimo or Mr. Semlin in West Yale? Well, hardly. They know too well what the result will be when the people get a chance at them, no matter who opposes them.

THE BIHOYS.

Grey breaks the dawn over bluff Dundee, Grey hangs the mist on the plain, Gorm and Dillon, Fitzpatrick, Magee, Brady, O'Brien and Kane, Will the world of what stock ye are breed?

"Tis ye are the lads for the work—Wait till they hear how the fight has sped Gilligan, Kelly and Burke!

Thunder of guns! Stout gunner, well done!

But Patrick is waiting below;

A run choose your cover! a climb and a run!

Up, Dolan! up, Carey, ye go!

O fierce was the shriek of the shell overhead,

O fierce the shimmering steel!

Ah! Pat, when they hear how the fight has sped,

They'll guess how the Dutchmen feel.

But what of the fallen? Ay, brave and true,

Who doubts of what breed are ye?

Ye have done the good work that was yours to do,

Work of the years to be!

Better the grave 'neath your hard-won hill,

With the live of them that mourn,

Than the life of the mocker, mocking still,

Mild wrangle, hate and scorn,

How one gets bilious.

A sluggish liver fails to filter the bile from the blood, and when the poisonous matter goes through the body in the circulation, the whole system is tainted and deranged, the liver failing to do its duty and being completely cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pill, which acts directly on the liver, making it healthy and active. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. The cheapest medicine in the world.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SICK HEADACHE AND RELIEF.

CURE.

SICK HEADACHE.

ACHE.

Colonist

Want

Fds.....

One Cent

One Word

One Issue

PRICE \$2.00

JOHN KENNEDY.

Express for Hire.

Stand: Yates Street.

All the New Forms Required by

the New Customs Regulations

Are to be had at the office

THE COLONIST in any

quantity desired.

Want Your Money's Worth?

Then get the best



BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK

DOG FANCERS

FOR SALE

The well known pair of pure bred JAPANESE SPANIELS, Toko and Lady.

Also—pair Japanese puppies (male and female), bred from same.

Aside from their popularity as ladies' pets on account of their gentleness, they are of great value for breeding purposes.

Apply MRS. COLTART, 1 Strathcona Block, Vancouver, B. C.

The Very Latest Invention

Instantaneous and perfect aeration of any liquid by means of

Sparklet Bottles and Sparklets.

SODA WATER IN HALF A MINUTE.

Indispensable and invaluable at home, when travelling, at picnics.

Portability, Purity, Economy.

Now for sale at the Leading Druggists, or wholesale.

F. C. Davidge & Co. Ltd.

26 Store Street, Victoria, B. C.

Application for Physician

Two or more qualified Physicians are required by the combined Fraternal and Benevolent Societies of Victoria, B. C. Full information will be given by the undersigned, to whom all application must be forwarded, or on or before the 24th day of January, 1900.

W. F. FULLERTON, Victoria, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TANNING CO. LIMITED.

Rock Bay, Victoria, B.C.

Buckskin Dressed for Glove, Lace and Lash Leather.

Highest cash price paid for Hides, Pelts and Skins.

Best Place to get Japanese Fancy Goods

Special Reductions on Prices for this Month.

APPLY TO...

OR TO...

Swinerton & Oddy,

Lee & Fraser,

106 GOVERNMENT STREET

TROUNCE AVE.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By Mr. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel on Sheet Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Thursday, Jan. 11.		Friday, Jan. 12.	
Time.	Height above zero.	Time.	Height above zero.
1:20 a.m.	9.8 feet.	2:20 a.m.	10.0 feet.
3:30 a.m.	9.2 feet.	5:10 a.m.	9.6 feet.
10:00 a.m.	9.9 feet.	11:10 a.m.	9.3 feet.
12:00 p.m.	2.8 feet.	1:00 p.m.	2.4 feet.

The "Absent-Minded Beggar" is the man who forgets to insure until sickness makes it impossible. We have a new form of Insurance that will certainly suit you. Send us your age and we will send you memo. of cost and full particulars.

HEISTERMAN & CO.,
District Managers,
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

If you have beauty,
I will take it.
If you have none
I will make it.

Savannah, Photo.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Tea and Dinner Sets at Cheapside.

Smoke "Nugget Cigar." Meiss & Co.

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Air Tight Stoves, perfect beauties, at Clark & Pearson's.

Mrs. Lombard will resume her music teaching at January 4, at 56 Collinson street.

Golf.—Just arrived, a splendid stock of Golf Goods a Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

Some specialties in French Lace Curtains, only a few pairs of each pattern. Weiler Bros.

Ald. R. T. Williams will be a candidate for Central Ward at the coming municipal election.

Five hundred pairs of Lace Curtains in the very latest styles. The quality, design and price will suit all-comers. Weiler Bros.

Died in San Francisco.—Mrs. Elizabeth Miles, formerly a resident of this city and at one time the owner of Carey Castle, died in San Francisco on Saturday last of paralysis. She was 81 years of age.

Few men are foolish enough to tell the readers of a great family journal untruths about their goods. If they do they are soon found out. "HONDY" Ceylon Tea is as represented—therefore keep it away before you.

Mr. Muirhead's Purchase.—The handsomest black cob, "Don Carlos," formerly owned by Col. Peters, was purchased yesterday by James Muirhead, sr. Mr. Muirhead, who is somewhat of an equestrian, intends to train the pretty little mare for next season's sport.

W.C.T.U. Meeting.—The parlor social announced by the W.C.T.U. to take place at Mrs. Smith's, Hillside avenue, this afternoon, has been postponed for a week. A devotional meeting will be held at the Refuge Home at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

W. FAWCETT & CO.
49 GOVERNMENT ST.
FOR PURE DRUGS
PERSSCRIPTION WORK A SPECIALTY
Dr. Williams' Cough Cure Cures when others fail

American Citizens.—The United States Consul is desirous of securing a complete list of possible of the American citizens of Victoria. All residents of this city who are citizens of the United States are requested to call at the Consulate and register their names as soon as possible.

Special Cars.—The committee of the Junior Bachelors and Beneficents' dance have made arrangements with the tramway company to give a special service to the Dallas hotel on Wednesday next. Cars will run to the hotel every few minutes from Government street between 8 and 9 p.m. Special cars will run to Esquimalt and to all points of the city for the convenience of the returning guests.

Clean, cold cash—a discount of 20 per cent. on all cash sales of over one dollar until January 31st in all lines of clothing, men's furnishings, hats, etc., at Reid's winter clearance sale, 122 Government street.

Electric Light Fittings.

Graceful, Elegant, Novel.

Call and Inspect Our New Stock.

G. C. Hinton & Co.
62 GOVERNMENT STREET.



City Councillors And Trustees

After Quiet Municipal Campaign Electors Will Mark Their Ballots To-day.

A Heavy Poll Expected in the Mayoralty Contest—The Candidates.

Vote for John Hall and keep up park to standard of excellence.

The Messiah.—The orchestra rehearsal was held last evening in Waitt's hall, and this evening the chorus will practice in the city hall as usual.

Interesting Entertainment.—Amongst the attractions to be given at the entertainment at the Reformed Episcopal schoolroom to-morrow evening will be a shadow pantomime. A splendid programme has been prepared.

Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is a gentleman's drink.

A feature of the entertainment to be given on Friday evening at the R. E. Sunday School room will be a shadow pantomime. This is a novelty here and Victorians should not fail to take it in. Those who do can rely on a good evening's amusement for both young and old.

The candidates are as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

Charles Edward Redfern.

Charles Hayward.

FOR ALDERMEN.

North Ward.

John Kinsman, contractor.

George Jeeves, builder.

Edward Braung, contractor.

Maurice Humber brick manufacturer.

Thomas A. Brydon, building superintendent.

John L. Beckwith, commission merchant.

John Gerhard Tiarks, architect.

Central Ward.

Robert Taylor Williams, bookbinder.

Joseph E. Phillips, contractor.

Peter Campbell MacGregor, real estate agent.

James Stuart Yates, barrister-at-law.

Alexander Stewart, monumental dealer.

Joseph York, gentleman.

South Ward.

William Humphrey, gentleman.

John Jardine, contractor.

Richard Drake, contractor.

William George Cameron, merchant.

Henry Cooley, contractor.

William Wilson, plumber.

John Hall, gentleman.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Aaron Lewis, tinsmith.

Alfred Williams, financial agent.

William James Hamm, contractor of H. M. R. Navy.

Helen Mary Grant, housewife.

Thos. Melburn Brayshaw, carriage builder.

Richard Law Drury, insurance agent.

Arthur Lewis Belyea, barrister-at-law.

Beaufont Boggs, broker.

John Grahame Brown, contractor.

Polling places are: For mayor and school trustees, court room, city hall; for aldermen for the various wards the public market building. The polls will be open from 8 a.m. till 4 p.m.

At It Again.—Adyani, the Indian "Prince," has been trying to get himself into more trouble. A Spokane paper says of him: "One more proof that G. Shani, the East Indian prince, rug merchant, globe-trotter and capitalist, and his distinguished co-patriot and fellow adventurer, Advani, of Sound fame, are one and the same person, has come to fight. When Shani was in Spokane he tried to cash a draft for \$2,000 made on the Bank of Montreal at the Fidelity National Bank. The draft was sent to Montreal for collection, and the foreigner got his receipt for it from the local bank. This appeared to be all he wanted, as he did not make another effort to get any money other than to ask George S. Brooke, president of the bank, for a small advance, a request that was not granted. Yesterday the \$2,000 draft was returned from Montreal and an accompanying letter told the unsavory tale of princely dishonesty and nerve. The letter said: 'A party calling himself Advani has recently been notorious in this country, and we have a suspicion that the signature on the check is his handwriting.' Advani cashed checks at one or two of the banks in this vicinity, and the checks are still unpaid. He was here in September last."

NEW SENATOR ON TRIAL.

Makes Set Speech on Acquisition of Philippines and Does Himself Proud.

Washington, Jan. 9.—That man little knows the common people of the Republic, little understands the instincts of our race, who thinks we will not hold it the (Philippines archipelago) fast and hold it for ever administering just government by the simplest methods."

This sentiment was the keynote of a speech delivered in the senate to-day by Beveridge, the junior senator for Indiana, a maiden speech in the senate, by about the youngest member in the body. The announcement that he would deliver an address embodying his observations in the Philippines attracted an unusually large number to the galleries. On the floor of the senate, every senator in the city was in his seat and scores of Republicans came over from the house. The occasion was inspiring and Beveridge rose to it brilliantly. His oration—properly it was an oration—was deeply interesting.

W. F. Bullen returned last evening from Vancouver.

James Mulrhead, Jr., returned from Navajo last evening.

J. I. Shuller spent yesterday in Vancouver running some last errands.

Louis Casey was a passenger for Skagway by the steamer Tees, sailing last evening.

F. A. Wadham and S. A. Spencer, the canines, came down from Vancouver last evening.

H. B. Macgown and H. B. Bell-Irving, of Vancouver, registered at the Dr. Ward last evening.

M. Conlin and Joe Heaney were passengers by the steamer Tees, which sailed last evening for the North.

A. H. Ridgway of the inland revenue department is taking charge of the Nanaimo office for three weeks.

Geo. A. Brackett, who built the White Pass wagon road, and who is now interested in Athlone is at the Dr. Ward.

Conrad G. Clegg has secured his position as assistant manager of the Victoria factory of the Ames-Holden Co. to enter the hardware firm of A. McGregor & Sons, of which his father is the head.

Among the commercial men registered at the hotel yesterday were W. Thurnell, of the Pacific Coast Commodity and Stock Co. of Seattle; G. F. Atkinson of the Tazo Flour Mills, and Geo. Skinner, representing a sawmill supply house of Whidbey.

In times of peace; in times of war; The favorite drink is Jesse Moore.

Provincial Court.—The charge laid by Dr. Watt, Dominion quarantine officer, against Capt. Rice of the American ship Hawaiian Isles was not proceeded with yesterday, an adjournment being granted. Mr. L. P. Duff for the defendant entered a formal objection to Magistrate Hall hearing the case, his contention being that it was beyond his jurisdiction. The case will be continued to-day. Mr. Alex Martin appeared for the Dominion government. The three men charged with disturbing the peace at Esquimalt were given their liberty, two pleading not guilty and being discharged and the other pleading guilty and being allowed out on suspended sentence.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel on Sheet Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

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The Municipal Candidates.

Only Meeting of the Campaign Held at the City Hall Last Evening.

All Those Seeking Civic Offices Given an Opportunity to Speak.

The only public meeting in the municipal campaign of 1900 was held at the city hall last evening, and as there were a large number of candidates to speak all had necessarily to be very brief. Mr. A. G. McCandless was called to the chair and started by stating that the mayoralty candidates would be limited to twenty minutes each; the aldermen seeking re-election 10 minutes each, and other candidates five minutes each. The hall was well filled, and the meeting was a quiet one.

Major Redfern, the first speaker, said in the limited time allowed he could not go into municipal affairs as fully as he would have desired. In the first place he would refer to the finances. In spite of the additional mill of taxation, the taxes were less by \$16,000 than the previous year. The debenture debt had been decreased by over \$150,000 by the payment of the first water works loan, and the consolidation of the water works and the street lighting system, leaving nearly \$4,000 annually. The water works had been completed and Victoria now had as good a supply of wholesome water as any city on the coast. Yet something would have to be done to provide a supply for the higher levels. A powerful pump should be placed somewhere near the Dairy Farm. If the money could not be provided out of the general revenue, it should be borrowed for a short term. It would also be necessary to place a roof over the reservoir. Unless the pump was installed there would be a water famine on the upper levels during the summer.

Major Redfern referred briefly to the improvement of the fire department, and added that with a pump at the Dairy Farm, there would be no danger of a disastrous fire in Victoria. During the year permanent sidewalks had been laid in the central portions of the city, and Fort street had been paved and was as good a street as any in the world. Already some of the bridge suits had been settled, and negotiations for the settlement of the others were proceeding satisfactorily, for an amount that was very moderate.

There was no better evidence of his desire to protect the city's best interests than his communication to the fact that 10 years ago he was a member of a company which endeavored to have the DeCosmos scheme carried through. As to the Port Angeles railway scheme, the stand he took was that the company should have built the railway to Port Angeles before coming to Victoria for a bonus. He would not deal with the Victoria & Sidney railway extension, as it was now before the council, Reference was made to the Colonist editorial on the speaker's railway policy, and the Mayor promised that if re-elected any rail way scheme that came before the council would receive his best consideration. While in favor of the railway to the North, he realized that the other cities may desire to have it. The best railway policy for Victoria was to secure connection with Mainland lines. If re-elected he would not allow his policy to be dictated to him by any newspaper. He would do what he promised, and the ratepayers would always know where to find him. The library should have a larger appropriation than allowed by the by-law, half the \$1,200 having to be paid as salary for the librarian. He was strongly in favor of Sunday band concerts in the park, and thought more money might be spent in investigating the Sorby harbor scheme. The question as to whether it should be carried out would have to be decided afterwards. He asked the voters to judge him by his record, and if they thought the city had improved during his incumbency, he asked them to re-elect him.

Mr. R. S. Styles asked Major Redfern if he intended to vote for the building of his admiral's house.

Major Redfern replied that he would not, as the Imperial government had once refused it.

Mr. Styles—Will you close Belleville street as you did one of the main arteries in the city?

Major Redfern replied that that was the act of the council, and Ald. Hayward had also favored it.

Ald. Hayward, the other candidate for mayor, spoke briefly, but to the point. In opening he referred to the fact that he had been chairman of the finance committee and had facilitated the movement for the consolidation of the debts, which means the interest was reduced from 5 to 4 per cent, and \$3,850 per annum saved to the city. The opportunity to do this had existed for five years, and the money could have been saved during that time if anyone had directed his attention to it. Another question that he took up was the disposal of the garbage. When tenders were called for the work last year the lowest tender was \$10 a day. He was on the committee, appointed at his request, that suggested dumping the garbage into the main sewer, another scheme which saved considerable money for the city. He could therefore tax creation of a new city over \$6,000 a year, a saving which would be continued from year to year. He also took a deep interest in securing permanent pavements, an evidence being the cement sidewalks which had replaced the wooden ones on Government and other streets. In reference to the Indian reserve, he thought the offer made by Mr. Kenna, on behalf of the Dominion government, to the Provincial government should have been accepted, as it was the only reasonable basis on which the question could be settled. It was not to be expected that the government would give the land to the city, but they should sell it to the city at a very reasonable figure, considering the change that its presence had on the city. He believed the city could secure the reserve if the government were approached in the proper manner, the money needed to secure a new reserve to be taken out of the fund. If elected, he would certainly press the matter on both governments.

A railway to the North would be of great benefit to Victoria, centering the Northern trade here and opening up a rich country through the interior of the island. This road would not cost Victorians a cent if they would only urge the Dominion government to grant the subsidy granted to colonization railways. He was in a position to state that the northern subsidy was granted the railway would be built to the northern end of the Island. If elected, he would do all in his power to have this road built forthwith.

A further approbation should be made to enquire into the Sorby harbor scheme. At first he had been inclined to treat this scheme lightly, but after looking into it and reading the report of the committee appointed to go over Mr. Sorby's figures, he came to the conclusion that it was not a bad thing. All that was now necessary to establish was its feasibility from an engineering point of view.

In his opinion the Angeles ferry scheme should have been approached in a more businesslike manner. When the by-law was first introduced he said the subsidy was too high, but the other members of the council had not agreed with him. In the end, however, he favored the Victoria-Chilliwack railway scheme, but not the by-law now before the council. He did not consider it wise for a city to build and operate a railway, and besides the government should give some assistance.

Ifad the Croft scheme for the reclamation of the James Bay flats had been carried out it would have been a satisfactory solution of the vexed question, but he was afraid it would not go through. The city should therefore build a permanent causeway across the bar and fill in the flats.

In conclusion, Ald. Hayward said it elected he would work in the best interests of the city.

Ald. Kinsman said he would continue, as in the past, to work for the advancement of the city. The ground he took on the Port Angeles railway was that the people should be given an opportunity to vote on it. This, however, had not been done, in fact, the by-law had been passed. He took the same stand on the railway scheme now before the council. When the vexed Crawford road question was raised he had not taken part in the debate nor voted, as he was wholly in it.

Said what more could he have done? If others had been in his position they might not have done as he did. Others who had voted to close the road had been placed on the Victoria West ticket. That district had received a full share of the expenditure, and if re-elected he would see that they continued to receive their share.

Ald. Brydon considered the Sorby harbor scheme the most important question before the citizens, and thought it should be carried out. He heartily agreed with the scheme to establish a pumping station to give the city a better supply of water. The cost of 1899 had made a good start in the scheme, and the paving had been done. It would be continued. All knew the stand had taken on the Port Angeles & Eastern Railway by-law. He did not consider it proper that the council should place before the ratepayers a by-law drawn up by the company's solicitors. He favored the Victoria & Chilliwack railway and the manager in which it was intended to secure it.

Ald. Beckwith said he had done his best to carry out the platform he had advocated last year, one of the chief planks of which was permanent pavements. The money expended on the streets in the past had been largely wasted, and every effort should be made to secure permanent pavements. As far as permanent pavements were concerned in the Municipal Act, which could be proceeded with on all the streets. The work could not go on too rapidly. When the main streets were paved, there would be more money for the other streets. One of the first things to be done was to remove the unsightly sidewalk opposite the post office and just as unsightly buildings near James Bay bridge. The speaker referred to his stand on the Angeles railway scheme. There was nothing in the by-law to safeguard the city's interests. He was an enthusiast in the matter of railway connection and hoped to see a line connecting with the Mainland lines as well as one to the north end of the Island.

Ald. Williams admitted that Ald. Beckwith had outvoted him on the Angeles railway, and said the speaker, "That was the only thing he had accomplished during the year, and Ald. Brydon had run him a good second."

Ald. Williams quoted other matters that he had brought before the council during the year, referring each matter and a long of the fate of each. The last was a long one, and included the taking over of the leper station, the Indian reserve roads, a sub-postoffice for North ward, a special committee to correspond with the boards of railway systems, with view of having a car ferry service established, urging the Dominion government to appoint an Inspector of stationary boilers, securing a statement of the amounts expended in Castor Harbor to compare them with the amount intended here, to make a collection of Vancouver Island ores for examination, to establish drinking fountains, to rechristen the gravel pits for less than the city sold them eight years ago, supported the keeping open of Craigflower road, and urged a good second.

METHUEN'S HEALTH FAILS.

London, Jan. 11.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"While the official statement that no alarm is felt concerning Afghanistan is quite true, I have good reason to believe that the Indian government has received disquieting information regarding the Russian movement in the direction of Persia. Russia is taking advantage of the Transvaal trouble to strengthen her armaments and to push forward her outposts along the Persian frontier with a view of ultimate annexation, a design to which Germany would probably acquiesce in consideration of the fact of international kinship in the phrase now familiarized in the two continents—"Blood is thicker than water."

road would have to be decided by the courts.

Ex-Ald. Bragg told those present that the representatives had in their hands the bill to decide which would represent them during the coming year. He reminded previous speakers that the funds for much of the work done last year was provided by the previous council. The old Point Ellice bridge should be removed and a new and permanent one erected, and he believed the one in use should give some assistance.

Ifad the Croft scheme for the reclamation of the James Bay flats had been carried out it would have been a satisfactory solution of the vexed question, but he was afraid it would not go through. The city should therefore build a permanent causeway across the bar and fill in the flats.

In conclusion, Ald. Hayward said if elected he would work in the best interests of the city.

Ald. Williams said the speaker had failed to refer to the Chilliwack railway combination of which Mr. Yates (Mr. Yates) was the representative.

Mr. Yates denied that he represented any combination.

Mr. George Jeeves simply said he was a candidate for North Ward and if the people voted for him it right and if not, well that was all right about it.

He had proposed a causeway, pavements, the laying of pipe surface drains in place of box drains and music in the park.

Mr. Joseph York said he was a candidate at the request of many friends. It was not on any of the combination tickets and was glad of it as he wished to go into the council quite independently. He was certain in favor of Sunday band concerts.

Ex-Alderman John Bla strongly advocated the reclamation of the James Bay flats and the building of a causeway and the paving of the streets. He promised, if elected, to devote his undivided attention to the park and would work to have Sunday band concerts. He favored any feasible railway scheme which would benefit the city.

Mr. John Jardine offered, first, to see scheme to have Esquimalt road graded the full width of 46 feet from Victoria to Esquimalt, and had the assurance of the government that they would do their share. The Sorby harbor scheme, he referred to as a "great scheme," and hoped to see it carried.

Mr. Beaumont Boggs, candidate for school trustee, said he could only promise, if elected, to assist in carrying out the educational system in a proficient and economical manner. The schools should be maintained at the use in Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Aaron Lewis closed with a characteristic speech, and after the singing of "God Save the Queen," the meeting came to a close.

RUSSIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

Preparing to Seize Territory in Asia While South Africa Occupies British Watchdogs.

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London, Jan. 11.—Lord Methuen has submitted his resignation to the Daily Mail, and said the speaker, "That was the only thing he had accomplished during the year, and Ald. Brydon had run him a good second."

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Have you noticed that one pound of Blue Ribbon Ceylon tea is equal to a pound and a quarter of any other kind?

Vancouver's News Budget.

Japanese Offer a Practical Proof of Their Empire's Friendship.

Satisfactory Condition of Municipal Finances — Theatre Goers Made Happy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 10.—Mr. Tamura, of Messrs. Jin and Tamura, merchants, and the wealthiest Japanese in this province, have a scheme on foot to raise a battalion of foot soldiers for service in South Africa, and through Japanese Consul Shimezu are already arranging to wire the Canadian government requesting them to urge the British government by cable to accept a Japanese contingent for active service in the Transvaal. Mr. Tamura explained that there was nothing absolutely definite yet, but that the entire Japanese nation being heartily in accord with the British in the present war with the Boers, many of them wish to give more of their moral support. They are willing to risk their lives as an earnest of the feelings they hold towards the protector of Japan against the armed ravages of Germany and Russia. Mr. Tamura said that the Japanese contingent would be composed of ex-regular soldiers of the Japanese army and would be equipped and transported by help from Japan or by private contribution.

At the Board of Trade meeting last night the committee appointed to report on the most feasible route to the Omineca district and as to the northern advertising recommended that both the Hazelton and Quesnelle routes be gone over and surveyed before the board committed itself to any action. The committee recommended that at present no further expenditure be made in the matter of advertising the city in the North. J. C. McLagan and Mr. McLellan spoke strongly in favor of advertising. Mr. McLellan stated that the White Pass road was making \$4,000 a month brokerage on Canadian goods, 50 per cent of which went to the United States government. A special committee was appointed to enquire into the building of a road from Hope to Princeton.

Large audiences are attending the performances of the Roberts Dramatic Company this week. To say that the theatregoers of Vancouver are delighted with the Roberts productions but faintly expresses it. The local press consider David Garrick, produced last night, a superb production.

The chairman of the different committees in the civic government gave an account of themselves last night at the city hall. Financial statements prepared by the city accountant were read. In every instance there appeared to be a balance to the good.

The appropriation for the Board of Works was \$110,375.85, and the expenditure \$110,260.43. Special expenditures were as follows: Sewers \$10,333.08; wood paving, \$42,077.70; new sewerage, \$4,704.49; Nicola street improvement, \$7,280.85.

The fire and police committee expended \$27,003.30, while their appropriation was \$27,505.

The health committee's appropriation of \$27,780 was exceeded, the expenditure being \$28,271.55. The finance committee spent \$160,905.05. Their appropriation was \$170,857.00.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ROSSLAND.

Chief Ingram's official report for the year shows that 530 arrests were made during 1899 and that the receipts amounted to \$6,600.

Mr. W. Tye, engineer in charge of construction on the Canadian Pacific railway, has called for bids for the construction of a railway line between Nelson and Balfour. The proposed railway will fill up a gap in the Crow's Nest line between the foot of Kootenay Lake and Nelson, a distance of about 50 miles.

News reached this city from the Referendum near Nelson to the effect that an accident occurred there ten days since which nearly cost John Brown, a miner, his life. He was working the bottom of the 80-foot shaft when a piece of rock became loosened from the side of the shaft near the top, and struck him on the head. The force of the blow was so great that Mr. Brown was stunned and his head severely cut and bruised. He was taken to the surface and has remained hospitalized ever since, but is now recovering and will be able to resume work in a day or two.

Mr. J. D. McLean, the new principal of the Rossland public schools, has taken charge, succeeding Professor Butcher, resigned.

The date of the carnival has been fixed for the 13th to the 17th of February, inclusive. Arrangements are being made to have a special excursion from Spokane, under the auspices of the Elks. The new features which have been introduced this year are the trotting races and dog races on Columbia avenue, and the parade. In addition to the various boards of trade in Kootenay and Yale, invitations have been sent to the members of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and to other public bodies.

SANDON.

Maurice Butterman, an old-time faro dealer, who has been on the frontier for many years, was found dead in his bed at the Exchange hotel, on Wednesday morning last, and the indications point to suicide.

Butterman, although a resident of the west for many years, was a native of Halifax, N. S., and was a "sport of the old school, one of the characters whom poets and fiction writers usually associate with Western life and scenes, says the Paystreak. It is probable that a run of hard luck made Butterman despondent, and he decided to quit the long and irksome game of life, and take a gambler's chance on the next turn, in the deal beyond the grave.

NELSON.

City Soilder Gulliver has taken action in the matter of an appeal against the judgment in Travers vs. Nelson, by forwarding a copy of Mr. Justice Martin's decision and the evidence submitted to the court of enquiry. The city's policy in regard to an appeal will be determined by the opinion submitted by counsel, Mr. Gulliver having already having expressed his conviction that an appeal would be sustained.

At the city council the other afternoon the matter of taxing loan companies doing business in the city came up. When the council determined to impose this tax the various companies were notified by the city clerk, and several of them paid up. Others asked time to communicate with the head offices. Mr. Strachan has now received letters from two companies stating that they will not submit to the tax without a legal fight.

A local syndicate has been formed to erect a hotel at the corner of Baker and Railway streets.

Thomas Avison, a well known old-timer hailing from New Denver, and Miss Anna M. Kennedy, also of New Denver, were married on Wednesday at the residence of Rev. R. Frew.

COWICHAN.

Somenos, Jan. 9.—Last week the committee of Cowichan's Patriotic Effort held its final meeting, as which the following statement was submitted and passed:

Amount raised by subscriptions and concert \$350.25

Expenses (printing, piano, etc.) 15.80

Balance in hand \$334.45

The temporary treasurer and secretary, Messrs. J. Matheson Dougall and J. Norcross, were instructed to forward the above sum as the contribution of the Cowichan district to the Mansion House Fund for the wives and children of the soldiers and sailors in South Africa. After the usual vote of thanks, not forgetting the ladies, who as the ladies of Cowichan always do, had so liberally provided refreshments, the committee—which is a standing one—adjourned the call of the chairman, Mr. J. Matheson Dougall. A bank draft for \$184.45, 5d. is now on its way to the Lord Mayor.

Yesterday the returning officer, Jas. Norcross attended at the municipal hall, Duncan, to receive nominations for reeve and councillors for the municipality of North Cowichan and as to the northern advertising recommended that both the Hazelton and Quesnelle routes be gone over and surveyed before the board committed itself to any action. The committee recommended that at present no further expenditure be made in the matter of advertising the city in the North. J. C. McLagan and Mr. McLellan spoke strongly in favor of advertising. Mr. McLellan stated that the White Pass road was making \$4,000 a month brokerage on Canadian goods, 50 per cent of which went to the United States government. A special committee was appointed to enquire into the building of a road from Hope to Princeton.

The performances of the Roberts Dramatic Company this week, though not fully expressed it, the local press consider David Garrick, produced last night, a superb production.

The chairman of the different committees in the civic government gave an account of themselves last night at the city hall. Financial statements prepared by the city accountant were read. In every instance there appeared to be a balance to the good.

The appropriation for the Board of Works was \$110,375.85, and the expenditure \$110,260.43. Special expenditures were as follows: Sewers \$10,333.08;

wood paving, \$42,077.70; new sewerage, \$4,704.49; Nicola street improvement, \$7,280.85.

The fire and police committee expended \$27,003.30, while their appropriation was \$27,505.

The health committee's appropriation of \$27,780 was exceeded, the expenditure being \$28,271.55. The finance committee spent \$160,905.05. Their appropriation was \$170,857.00.

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Empress In From Orient.

The Japan Reaches Port After
a Rough Passage From
Yokohama.

Tees and Queen City Depart
for Alaska and West
Coast Ports.

R.M.S. Empress of Japan reached William Head yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, fully a day late after a rough and dreary passage. The weather was very stormy. After leaving Yokohama a series of heavy gales were encountered and the vessel was consequently delayed. She had a very empty appearance on arriving, for there were but five saloon passengers, 13 intermediate and 150 Chinese. There was about 1,200 tons of freight. The saloon passengers were:

Thomas R. Brownlee, buyer for a Chicago firm, returning from China; J. L. Crearer, of the Bank of Montreal staff at Ottawa, who is returning from a lengthy tour through the Orient; Geo. R. Gregg, a boot and shoe man to Winnipeg, C. G. McCutley, a missionary from Tokio, and C. J. Mitchee, a commercial man representing a Toronto cigar concern. He debarked here. Among the intermediate passengers was J. Rowell, a petroleum prospector and oil borer, who is returning to Eastern Canada from Sumatra, where he has been working for a Dutch oil company for two years. He gave news of the death and burial of the late governor of the British Settlements Sir Charles Murchison. He died of apoplexy on December 5 and was buried a day later at Singapore. Ten thousand people of all races and castes in the East attended obsequies which were the biggest under military rule in the Orient. Twelve hundred soldiers and sailors of the British men-of-war attended together with a large number of Free Mason and two consular and diplomatic corps.

According to Mr. Gregg of Winnipeg, there is considerable talk of war in Japan. Having become civilized too soon, the Japanese are swelled with pride and importance that nothing will satisfy them but a contest with Russia, with which power she has a sense of long standing. He said an offer was given a short time ago for one hundred thousand suits of warm winter clothing for her soldiers. The uniforms were ordered from a British firm, and have been delivered to her. It is only a question of time, he says, before there will be war between Russia and Japan.

News is given by the Empress of a great storm of extraordinary severity which passed over the Japan coast on the 24th December, causing the loss of many lives, much property, and great shipping. At Osaka out of forty junks that were passing between Korea and Osaka in tow, all but five were lost. Of the 134 men on board these vessels, all but 25, who were picked up by police launches, were drowned. When the storm was at its height tidal waves of six feet high swept ashore and demolished many craft at their moorings. At Sakai three fishing vessels foundered. Only two were saved. At Namazu 18 lives were lost. A number of other districts report heavy losses to shipping, and of life. The loss of life is variously estimated at from 300 to 500.

While the press of Japan decries the possibility of a Japo-Russian war, many reports are that a clash is imminent. The Kobe Chronicle says it is reported there that a Nippon Yuden Kaisha steamer had left one of the ports of Japan with a large force of soldiers on board under sealed orders. There were other reports that a fleet of three steamers of this line had been chartered to carry troops to Korea. Another paper has the following from a Seoul correspondent:

"The Japanese are convinced that to permit Russia to acquire Korea or establish Russian ascendancy in Northern China would be strategically, politically and commercially a deadly menace to Japan's rapidly developing strength. Japan believes her navy is strong enough to attack Russia, and the general opinion is that the interests of the two nations are so conflicting that it is impossible to avoid a rupture in the near future."

The Kwangchowwan boundary trouble is said to have been settled. The French cruiser Descartes has arrived at Kwangchowwan and Marshall Su has delivered to that vessel the bodies of the two murdered French lieutenants.

The plague is still far from suppressed in Kobe. The outbreak of the plague had been a very costly one for the Japanese port. The medical staff employed to fight the plague numbers in all 717, and the amount spent per month is to totalled at yen 15,335.

SIBERIA TO THE COAST.
Agents of a Russian Line Looking for a Terminus.

Three prominent Russians have arrived in Portland. They are agents for a Russian steamship company which expects to establish a line between Siberia and the Pacific coast. Since the Russian government has decided to make Vladivostock the terminus of the Siberian railroad, this steamship company is mapping out its lines from that point to other countries. It is understood that this steamship company is virtually a government affair, and that it will be conducted in connection with the Siberian railroad, and backed by the government of Russia.

MARINE NOTES.

Tees Sails for Skagway and Queen City for West Coast.

The C. P. N. steamer Queen City got away for West Coast ports late last evening with a good list of passengers and heavily laden with freight. Among the passengers were Col. Hayes and a party of mining men from Seattle, with whom were A. L. Mohler, president of the O. R. & N. Company, and F. Campbell, general freight and passenger agent of the same line. They go to make an inspection of the Hayes properties. Samuel Williams and George Legge are also among the passengers. William Brewster returns to Alberni to look after his mining interests.

The C. P. N. Company's steamer Tees sailed for Alaskan ports last evening, with a good list of passengers, among whom were Sgt.-Major Pennyfender of the N.W.M.P., and family; Mathers

and party, who go on an exploration tour; Louis Casey, the well known Victorians; Wardner and Grant, Reckers and McCoy; M. Conlin and Joe Heaney. The Chilean ship Hindston has put into San Francisco in distress. She had a cargo of lumber on board from Port Blakely for Valparaiso.

The steamer Boscowitz arrived from Northern British Columbia ports yesterday afternoon with a light freight and few passengers. The usual rough weather experienced at this season of the year was met with, otherwise the trip was without incidents.

The sealing schooner Victoria sailed for the West Coast yesterday for her Indian crew.

Of the local sealing fleet only the Minnie and Libbie remain in port. They will get away in a few days.

The Canadian-Australian liner Warriour has arrived at Sydney, N.S.W., from this port.

The schooners Minnie and Queen May, owned by Captain Victor Jacobsen, are on Turp's ways undergoing repairs.

On the arrival of the tug Pilot, now due from the North, Captain Butler will be transferred to the Lorne and Captain Christiansen will go on the Pilot.

The tug Tye has arrived from Port Townsend to await the arrival of the barge Richard III, with a cargo of concentrates from Juneau for Tacoma.

The steamer Riofina Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, is due from the Orient on Sunday.

Letters to the Editor.

THE MAYORALTY.

Sir: The civic election of to-morrow contains elements of peculiar gravity, requiring the best interests of the city of Victoria, and demands the serious consideration of the ratepayers, and all concerned.

The choice of the voters, should I submit, fix on men of good judgment, sound practical common sense, and whose interests are so thoroughly identified with the city's interests, as shall place them above the reach and control of the wishes of the selfish few studying only their own interests to the detriment of the majority, and the best interests of the city.

The office of the chief magistrate of the city, owing to the importance of the uncompleted business, demands, in my opinion, the re-election of Mayor Redfern, and personal sentiment should be subordinate to the best interests of the ratepayers, and with a view to carrying out their unfinished business of the past year with the least possible disturbance and the greatest economy.

Mayor Redfern is an old pioneer; his interests are thoroughly Victoria's property holders. He is free of any pledges to any corporations or rings, is a man of resolution and backbone, and as mayor of the city during the past three years has given best attention to the business of the city without fear or favor, and his conduct in his official capacity demands the respect of the citizens and ratepayers.

The charge made by the Colonist of this morning's issue, that Mayor Redfern was opposed to the extension of the Island railroad, is without foundation, for I know that Mayor Redfern is strongly in favor of the two prospects most dear to all Victorians, viz., the extension of our Island railroad, and the development of a transcontinental road by way of Seymour Narrows. I therefore submit, that for our common interest we select Mayor Redfern for another term.

The action of an oligarchy formed for the purpose of controlling the mayor and aldermen of the city, and thereby controlling the expenditure of the civic funds for the benefit of a selfish few to the disadvantage of the Centre and South wards, particularly other portions of North ward demands the reprobation of every fair-minded citizen and taxpayer. This Tammany procedure, if permitted to obtain, will mean a most dangerous precedent, and I am certain the voters will express themselves to-day at the poll in an unctuous manner against any such ring rule.

Jan 10th.

VICTORIAN.

[We do not think our correspondent is fair in his insinuation against Mr. Redfern. The latter is all that he claims for Mr. Redfern—an old pioneer, a large property holder, and with the desire to do what is best for the city's interests. This Tammany procedure, which it is insinuated has control of Mr. Redfern, is simply a "logie" to frighten timid voters in the Centre and South wards. As to his being necessary to have Mayor Redfern again returned to complete "unfinished business," it might as well be advocated that he be given the position for life as there is always "unfinished business" at the end of the civic year; and it can be carried on in the present case as well by Mr. Hayward as by Mr. Redfern. Both are excellent business men, and if there is any advantage one over the other, it is because of Mr. Hayward's practical knowledge in the building line.]

THE LADY TRUSTEES.

Sir: We noticed in your paper yesterday an item in the editorial column bringing forward four candidates as specially good persons to represent the school board during this coming year. Is not this, Mr. Editor, somewhat unfair to the other candidates, and especially to the woman who has been nominated to represent the mothers of our citizens whose work during the past four years upon the school board has been thoroughly practical, businesslike, progressive and fair to the elector, the educational interests and those engaged upon the school staff?

"Comparisons are odious," therefore we will not compare, though we would like to ask the question: Has the work of the women upon the board during the past five years compared favorably with that of the men, or have the schools been less successful in that which they have accomplished during this period? I think if the work of our board has been carefully followed it will be found that each year our schools have improved, each year some changes have been introduced which are gradually raising the standard for both teacher and pupil. We do not wish to overestimate the work of the women upon the board, but we are very desirous that the electors shall know that not only has progress not been retarded by their presence, but that they have materially helped in the success of the past years as the work has steadily gone forward.

We trust that the voters to-day will not forget Mrs. Wm. Grant, whose work upon the board has proved her eminent

and party, who go on an exploration tour; Louis Casey, the well known Victorians; Wardner and Grant, Reckers and McCoy; M. Conlin and Joe Heaney. The Chilean ship Hindston has put into San Francisco in distress. She had a cargo of lumber on board from Port Blakely for Valparaiso.

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SIR: My attention has been drawn to an article in the Colonist of this morning, bringing prominently before the public the names of four men for school trustees, which I think calls for some answer on my part. I went to the nomination on Monday prepared to address the electors, but our public meeting was not held, and had no opportunity of doing so.

But owing to the fact that a full ticket of men has been brought forward, I deem it wise as the only woman candidate to say a few words on school matters through your columns. In coming before the electors for the third time to ask for their suffrage, I do so because I believe as firmly as I did at the beginning that the mothers of this city and every city should be represented on the school board, and I think the majority of people will agree with me when they consider that three-fourths of our teachers are women and at least half of the pupils are girls. As for policy, I have none, except at all times to try and act for the best interests of the schools as a whole, and in so doing I regret that occasionally one might clash with the interests of the individual. I believe that our schools are maintained, or should be maintained, in the interests of the children of our city, and that may be equated for the battle of life in the best possible manner, and to do that we must have the most efficient teachers we are able to obtain. While all things being equal I would prefer giving positions on our staff to our own boys and girls, still I think a teacher should be chosen with just as much consideration and for the same reasons as we would employ a lawyer or physician, namely, ability to perform the work we wish done. We hear a great deal about the wonderful future that awaits our province and of the great wealth contained in the mountains that bound us one side and the waters on the other, and while I believe in this I still consider that the greatest asset British Columbia possesses is her boys and girls, who will be her future citizens, and when you consider how many hours of the child's life is spent in the schoolroom, and that the influence and instruction received there either tends to make or mar that child's life, you will agree with me that the teacher has far more influence on the child's life and through the child on the future welfare of our state, than either of the other professions. In closing I would say that during the four years I have been on the school board I have only been absent from three meetings, and have endeavored in every way to advance the interests of education in our city.

BUT: Sir: I am well convinced of the excellence and quality of Vin Mariani.

Henry Irving.

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ASTHMA.

Mrs. George Budden, Putnamville, Ont.

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Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine,

which I had the Asthma very bad, and get

some relief from it. I have been taking it